plied to them.

The Senator from Michigan denies this is inter-

plied to them.

The Senator from Michigan denies this is interference, yet it is interference. It is not offansive ference, yet it is interference. It is not offansive it is true, but still it is interference. He who intercedes between convicted Subjects and his Sovereign, does interfere in Affairs of that Sovereign, and interence was not always intercession.

He could conceive of cases of political offences, not attended with any moral terptinde, but such was not generally the rule. He did not mean to eavy there was any thing of moral turpitude in the case of O'Brien and his companians. We suppose there is none in this case, and we appeal to the British Queen for clemency for the patriots, because we consider these attaches to them no moral blame, but what does the British Government think of their offence!

figure !

They have been convicted of treason, of a capital They have been convicted of treason, of a capital offense, but the punishment has been commuted to banishment. Now, if the British Government did not consider these men morally guilty, why would she not as soon have pardoned them as to change the punishment! He came from a part of the country eminently conservative. His people generally looked ahead to see what consequences would result to-morrow from the act of to-day.

Now suppose any of the Christiana people have been convicted of treason! Suppose their actility the constitution of the Courts had been deemed levying war against the United States, in no judical sense to be discriminated between other acts of treason—would not the precedent now sought to be established afford to active sympathizers on the other side of the ocean a case for a corresponding act

established afford to active sympathizers on the other side of the ocean a case for a corresponding act of tiemency of the United States—they would not look at it as a moral offense, but as one recommending itielf to the highest feedings of humanity and philandbroghy in the cause of pressed humanity they would attribute the Christiana outrage, not to the moral turpitude of its participants, but to the higher law of sympathy and to the exaited and generous sympathies of human nature.

It had struck him that the establishment of such a precedent by ourselves would place us in an awk-

precedent by ourselves would place us in an awk-ward position if sympathisers abroad should make similar application to us. We interfere in this case because it is proper to do so. They would not in-terfere except in cases where they thought the party

ward position if sympathiners abroad should make eimiliar application to us. We interfere in this case because it is proper to do so. They would not interfere except in cases where they thought the party deserving. How can we resist them?

He was for doing to others as he wished others to do unto him. The Senator from New-York spoke of not being afraid of England. He was willing to admit he was afraid of war, it was an evil at the best and to be avoided if possible; it was very brave in persons here who were too old to be called on to do fighting to talk of not being afraid of war.

He was unwilling to go to war, but more than anything, he was unwilling to go to war except when in the right. He would be sorry if the British Government should set these men free at our request, it would place us under an obligation, and Englend could then come to us with a claim on our kindness and seek to interfere in our affairs.

He wished this Government to be under no such obligations to any power. He could not understand how Senator of New-York could sympathize so deeply for Ireland, and say he had no prejudice against England. Sympathy for oppressed and oppressor was unusual.

CASS defended himself from attacks made upon his former speech on this subject by The Remublic, and reiterated his positions.

apon his former speech on this subject by The Re-public, and reiterated his positions.

BADGER replied and Cass rejoined. Shields said he could understand the policy of introducing allusions to Slavery into debate on every subject.

He had received a letter from a Southern man

the had received a fetter from a Southern man who was as sensitive on that subject as any one, and who, while in England, had controversies on the sub-ject, who now warmly recommended the passage of the resolutions. Letter was read, and was from An-drew Stevenson of Virginia.

the resolutions. Letter was read, and was from Andrew Stevenson of Virginia.

Mr. Mason said he was epposed to the resolution. It was a step never before taken, and was a departure from our foreign policy—it was direct interference with affairs of foreign powers—notwithstanding the sympathy of American people for these justly styled patricts. He could not consent, as a Senator, to any step which would be a departure from our long settled policy. It was a movement of some character lately started in this country.

Short time ago a man came here a self-accredited representative, who had openly avowed his object to be to involve us in a war. He was listened to, notwithstanding he declared that Washington was mistaken, and that Washington's advice should be disregarded.

disregarded.

That man also had told the people that the Gov-

ernment of the United States were opposed to him but he would appeal to the people to force the Gov-ernment. The present was a kindred measure of in terference, and Congress should pause. It ought not to be voted on till after the debate and action on the non-intervention resolutions. Mr. Shiring hoped that action would

w be had on the resolution.

Mr. Underwood agreed with Mr. Mason,

and desiring to speak upon the subject, the Senat

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. STRATTON presented the resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature, sustaining the Compromise measures, and against any change, alteration, or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and promising to sustain the Executive in the stand which be has taken upon this subject. Mr. S. moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and that they be printed. Mr. Gippings wished to debate the mo-

Mr. Jones of Tenn. and Mr. Oan both rose to questions of order; that the motion was joint and could not be debated.

Mr. Jones of Tenn. and Mr. Orr both rose to questions of order; that the motion was joint and could not be debated.

The Speaker overruled the point, and the resolution was laid on the table.

On the motion to print, an exciting debate arose between Mesers. Giddings and Stanty involving gross personahues.

Mr. Giddings, in the course of his remarks, said it was far from him to object to the printing of the resolutions. That Legislature was entitled to this respect. But what he objected to was this insidious mode of arguing the Compromise measures in the State Legislatures and in the Senate, while the lips of gentlemen here are closed.

Now he was as much in favor of maintaining the Constitution as the Legislature of New-Jersey, and would be the last man to act to the contrary, but this Congress has nothing to do with Slavery in the States. Every attempt of the Gooremant to involve us in it, is now, ever has been, and ever will be a violation of our rights. Hanes off—non-intervention—keep your Slavery to yourselves—whatever curie and iniquity or glory attaches to it is yours.

He would take this occasion to repeat, that but in one respect under the Constitution designed at its formation, and no more. Slaveholders and Northern man have heard his sentiments heretofore, but he had been misrepresented and falsified, therefore it became necessary on the assembling of every new Congress that he should avow his sentiments.

He would tell his southern friends, if you will come up to the Constitution, we will meet and stand with you, shoulder to shoulder and be triends, but you have no right to involve the people of the North in slavery or slave trading. We might as well attempt to tear the Deity from his throne, as trample on the principles of eternal truth and justice.

He said he had prepared a bill to repeal the law of 1807, establishing the Constitution, we will meet and stand with you, shoulder to shoulder and be triends, but you have no right to involve the people of the North in slavery or slave trading. We might

he apprehended that on the obsession there would be a getting down stairs, a mighty running out of the Hall by Northern men. He wanted to meet his Southern friends, among whom there is generosity, and desired that they should help him to smoke out the Doughfaces from under the bush. [Laughter] He would say to the South, it is your duty to catch your slaves, and not for the North to play the blood-hound for this purpose.

your slaves, and not for the North to play the blood-hound for this purpose.

He spoke about the time which had been wasted during the present session by adjourning over, thereby causing delay in the public business, and entered his protest against the manner of interfering with slavery, except on the side of freedom, and that while the representatives of the North are obtiged to remain here silent, and not permitted to send their views to the people, the States, through their Legislatures, send up their sentiments to this body.

Mr. STANLY replied to Mr. Caddings, who had given the House advice as to how they

Mr. STANLY replied to Mr. Giddings, who had given the House advice as to how they might improve their statesmanship. Now, said he, if he understood the honorable gentleman from Ohio correctly, we ought not to have adjourned over from Friday till Monday, but should have stait here to listen to the fifth which he is in the habit of pouring out to improve our statesmanship. How long has it been stace the gentleman became so fond of lecturing the House? Let but the dinner bed! ring, and he is the first to hurry off to satisfy his appetite, to the neglect of the public business. He is as punctual in this as the steam whistle of the factory. But has Congress the gentleman went home some three weeks before the close of the session, after he had poured out all he had to say on the subject of liavery. Take the beam out of thine own eye, then thou can'at see the moat in thy brother's eye.

Mr. Giddings explained. As to my dinner hour, it is important to the nation, and the most

her hour, it is important to the nation, and the most tremendeus subject upon which the gentleman from North Carolina has ever been called for the exercise

of his statesmanship. As to my absence during last

Mr. STANLY-Have you finished your explanations!
Mr. Giddings - Not yet. Mr. STANLY-How much longer will

you take ! Mr. Giddings-I am very sorry to see MIT. GIBDINGS—I am Very Sorry to Sec slaveholders copying from the doughfaces—let the doughfaces copy after you. When I left for home the important bills were passed, and I have been censured by the Press because I did not carry through the River and Harbor Bill at an earlier period, and to my absence has been imputed the loss of that oill, but he called gentlemen to witness that during that session he had never voted for an adjournment beyond one day.

It was the first time that he had found the gentlemen from North Carolina dodging. Instead of

It was the first time that he had found the gentle-man from North Carolina dodging. Instead of spending seven months on the California question, it should have been disposed of in as many days; and Congress should have gone home two or three months earlier than they did, and thus have saved an unnecessary expenditure of money. Is there a Whig, a Democrat, or a Doughface, who cannot tell whether it would not have been better to go home than to have remained here! I believe the country would have been obliged to us if we had adjourned before we did.

before we did.

I now say that gentlemen are looking forward to the nominations for President, and I warn the country that until the nominations are made no business will be done This is the policy. Buncombe speeches must be made meanwhile.

Mr. Stanly—I yielded the floor for an

Mr. Stanly—I yielded the floor for an explanation, and the gentleman has branched off into a feeture at large on general deportment,—the gentleman thinks that he has some special gitt from Providence or even a higher or a lower power, which I will not refer to here, to lecture doughfaces. Whigs, and Democrats,—the gentleman goes on and renews his lecture,—he admits that he went home and neglected the public business, we heard no lecture at that time—who delays the business as much as any other ten men! The gentlemen from Oh o.

Mr. Giddings interrupted-I call upor the gentleman to make his staying good—in the face of the House, I pronounce it false. (Sensation.)

Mr. Stanly—It is usual for one who

Mr. Stanly—It is usual for one who has no regard for the decencies of life to relieve himself from responsibility by pronouncing statements takes, and it is characteristic of the man who sneaked away from this House, and took his pay for work which he did not do. Is he to lecture men in this House, or any negro orifree negro out of it! flaughter.]—But we have had enough of this. Has not the gentleman to-day on the motion to print, interrupted the whole business! and by whom interrupted—by the runaway member who went home to secure his election to the neglect of the public business.

The gentleman says that his dinner hour is the greatest subject I ever discussed—but I have discussed a smaller—and that is the subject of the honorable member himself, and that has been forced upon me, by his own insolent conduct in this House. As to the River and Harbor bill, the gentleman did more than an any strict constructionist to defeat it, for his support is death to any measure—his support makes a measure odious. This being the case, how can the country expect to get a River and Harbor bill!

Mr. Grodings—I am rejoiced the gentle-

Mr. Grodings-I am rejoiced the gentle

Mr. Gridings—I am rejoiced the gentleman does me the justice to say that I did more than any other 50 members—but there were not 50 votes against that bill. When I came here the whole system of internal improvement was disbanded, but the bill passed and was vetoed by Polk at the last session. There was a triumphant majority in its favor here, where I make my speeches and exert my influence, if I have any.

When the gentleman descends to low vulgarity I cannot follow him. No decent man can follow him. I know my constituents never expect me to follow him. In that River and Harbor bill my District received double what it did under the administration of my distinguismed predecessor, and man stood higher in this Hall. It went to the Senate and there met with factious opposition. [Giddings here paused and looked toward Stanly, near whom were Messrs. Brown, of Miss., and Evans, standing up, and Brooks sitting near by.]

He then remarked: I protest against doughfaces prompting the gentleman from North Carolina. "A fair field, and a fair fight, is all I ask." [Voices—rou shall have it, go on.] The servile press of the North has arraigned me for the loss of the River and Harbor bill, in the Senate, and because my influence was not sufficient to carry it there. By the delay of the gentleman and Northern serviles, we did not pass the bill. It is a small business.

Mr. Stanly—The gentleman says it is a small business. I plead guilty to the accusation. It is not only a small ousiness, but the ousness of a reasenger to lave anything to do with him, and I will have to wash my hands after handling him; but the thing had to be done, as he had turust himself on us, a kind of censor. It is a small business for me, and I don't know how I can descend any lower than to take hold of the honorable member of Onio. (Cry of "gcod."]

Mr. Stanly—No, its not good—it is a very bad take but I must perform it. The gentleman ac-

[Cry of "good."]
Mr. STANLY-No, its not good-it is a very bac

Mr. Stanly—No, its not good—it is a very bad task, but I must perform it. The gentleman, according to his own views, is the only Simon pure honest man in this House—but he was always insulting Southern members—no, not insulting them, for he has got beyond that. "Let the galled jade wince." The country and the gentleman's district should know the fact that whatever he advocates, he renders oftons. The gentleman refers to my course on the California bill, and he makes a reckless assertion when he says that I am responsible for the seven months delay on that measure.

Now, if there is any one subject on which I am more impregnable than another, it is this I introduced a resolution to close the debate on that bill,

duced a resolution to close the debate on that bill, and tried to get it passed at an earlier time than the gentleman did. Where was the gentleman early in this session? Away from the House, in Philadelphia, embarked in the Kossuth humbug, then at the hight of the poison and fever, and discussing, in an Abolitica Convention, a resolution declaratory of the Kossuth Inducate on the Stavery question in United States.

Mr. Giddings-Will you hear me? Mr. STANLY-Nobody wants to hear

Mr. Giddings—The gentleman is barkong up the wrong tree. The resolution referred to was not passed at the meeting when I was present.

Mr. STANLY—I say that he was not only

in the Abolition Convention, but he was there and made a speech. This he does'nt deny. The galled Mr. Giddings-Do you say I knew of

Mr. STANLY-I say you made a speech

at that place.
Mr. Giddings-If you intend-Mr. STANLY interrupted, with I don't in-

Mr. Stanly interrupted, with I don't intend-I say what I mean.

Mr. Giddings, continuing, the gentleman shant crack the overseer's lash to put me down. If he intends to say I was present, and knew of the resolutions to which he referred, then he misrepresents me. It was late in the day when I walked into the Convention, and having been called upon, I respended in a few words.

Mr. Stanly repeated with a sneer, "A

Mr. Giddings resumed—The gentleman

Mr. Giddings resumed—The gentleman need not, in that contemptible manner, undertake to istimidate me from establishing the truth.

Mr. Stanly—I hope that the gentleman will not grash his teeth so hard. He might hurt himself. (Laughter.) Hejsays I must not crack the iash of an overseer over him. We have no cracking of such lashes in the South over the slaves—that is a fancy none but felons and other bad people have cause to fear, and others ean't help being bad negroes when they see how badly white men act. (Cries of good, good, that's hit him, and laughter.) Who is here playing the overseer over white men who but he who is throwing his fifthy gall, and assailing every body as Northern Whig doughfaces, and what he calls the vile slaveholders.

He is the only man who acts in that way. We don't raise the overseers' lash over our slaves in North Carolina. If that member was in the Southern country nobody would own him as a black man with a white skin, (laughter) but he would be suffered to run wild as a free Legro, and in the course of three weeks he would be brought up to the whipping-post and lashed for stealing or siandering his neighbors. (Laughter.) If f say that he is a gentleman I tell a falsehood. I charge him with being at a certain Convention and making a speech, and that he does not deny, and he gets over it by saying, if I intend to say what I don't say it is not a fact.—He was in Noritsown too. (Here a message was appounced from the President of the United States.)

The Speaker to Mr. Stanly—Will the The SPEAKER to Mr. Stanly-Will the

gentleman suspend for a moment?

Mr. STANLY—We ought to suspend that fellow (pointing to Mr. Giddings) by the neck.—
(Laughter) The message from the President was then

delivered.

Mr. STANLY resumed, and said, after other remarks. I have departed from my usual course, but the member's insolence caused me to say something, he having got up and poured out abuse on the whole House and country. In the moment of excitement I reminded him of his misdeeds, and he said it was false. He has thrown the first stone—the did this regardless of all propriety, and therefore he must take the consequences.

GIDDINGS—When I spoke of the gentleman's statement as false, I did not transcend the parliamentary rules. This was not insulting nor ungentlemanly, if wrong I don't say that he intentionally misrepresented the fact. I keep myself within the parliamentary rules. When the gentleman was brought forward by the services of the North to assait me, I must say, that I cannot follow

him. Such language as he has indulged may be suitable in his country in the bar-room, but it would not be permitted in the bar-rooms of the West, nor pass current there among the loafers.

The gentleman from North Carolina reminded him of the boy who turned round so fast that the hind part of his breeches was on both sides. (Laughter, I have selleman says that I was at Norrislown, too, but where was he and the members of the House! Why, draking their grog. (Laughter, I hook at the Journal [A Voice-Does it say anything about drink!) And yet the gentleman takes me to task because during the holidays! visited my friends.

Mr. STANLY replied. The gentleman remarks that there was nothing wrong in pronouncing

Mr. STANLY replied. The gentleman remarks that there was nothing wrong in pronouncing the statement false. This is in accordance with his views of propriety. This is in accordance with his views of propriety. This is his idea of decency. If I had been selected to attack him as he charges, I should have gone home, because I think if the House should pick out any man it would be the meanest, and that would be a disgrace not only to Free Soilers but to human nature. I charge the official reporters not to let his felonious band touch one word of what I say, for we know how he on a former occasion misre-presented my colleague from the Chillicothe District, having altered his own speech after he got to his room with his colored friends. [Laughter] He talks about my associates; but has anybody ever seen him in private decent company. Free negroes may gall to see him. He does not let his right hand know what his let doeth He alludes to my absence, but I have not set up myself as a standard. I don't say I am always in the House as I ought to be. He says we were here drinking our I ought to be. He says we were here drinking our grog during Christmas times Where was he! In Philadelphia, drinking beer and eating oysters with free negroes. [Laughter.] Which was the best off! Judge ye. [Laughter.]

He thinks he was better off than we were—Mr.

He thinks he was better oil than we were—Mr Stanley paused, and looking toward Mr. Preston King, who was standing near Mr. Giddings, re-marked, raised his voice to a higher pitch—Help him out, he needs a hittle more poison [Voices— Ha, ha: good, ha, ha!] I quit this subject in dis-gust. I find that I have been in a dissecting-room, cutting up a dead dog. I will treat him as an insane man, who was never taught the decencies of life,

Mr. Giddings rose—I wish to say one word-[Voices-Sit down, we have had enough

Mr. Houston, however, had previously obtained the floor, on whose motion the previous question was moved, and under its operation, the resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee on the billexplanatory of the Bounty Land act of September, 1850.

Amendmeats were debated, and without coming to a conclusion, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ... ALBANY, Wednesday, Peb. 11. Mr. Briston reported against the bill providing for the taxation of real estates with mort-gages thereon. The bill goes to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Conger reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Dudley University of Al-Mr. Morgan reported a bill authorizing

the City of Buffalo to aid in the construction of the Brentford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad. Mr. PLATT called up his resolution that a special charter to the American and Irish Steamship Company was unconstitutional. Laid on the table.

Mr. WHEELER presented a petition for a charter for the Medical College of New York. Mr. Snow presented a petition from the common Council of New-York to divide the XVIII in

Ward.

Mr. A. SMITH reported a bill relative to funds in the Court of Chancery. The bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners of the fund, and transferring it to the State Treasury. They are also authorized to pass upon all claims and applications for any part of the fund. After this is settled the balance is to be released to the Common School Fund.

BILLS PASSED. To authorize Boards of Supervisors to nake the District Attorney a salaried officer, and to

fix compensation.

Vesting in the United States land on Gardner's Island for a light-house.

Mr. HUTCHINGS brought in a bill to amend the Insurance law.

Mr. JOHNSTON brought in a bill to increase the security of Marine Insurance Compa-

Mr. Blackstone gave notice of a bill relative to the North American Insurance Company Mr. Van Santvoord introduced with some

remarks the resolutions submitted to the Senate of the United States by Gen. Cass, in relation to inter-vention, and asked for their adoption by the liouse and Senate as concurrent views of this Legislature. Laid on the table. Mr. Sanford laid on the table a concur-

rent resolution that members of Congress use their efforts to secure the establishment of a Mint in New-Mr. WEBB gave notice of a bill to repeal

Murderers of young Lehman-Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1852.

The Havre de Grace and Baltimore Railroad Company have commenced taking up the Railroad track ss the ice on the Susquehannah, anticipating a

across the ice on the Susquehannah, anticipating a break up of the ice.

The river, 200 yards below the bridge, is completely clear, and passengers will be conveyed via Wilmington, whence the boats will run to Newcastle, and thence over the Frenchtown route.

Some of young Lehman's jewelry has been found in the cellar of the house at Southwark, occupied by the two men alluded to in a former dispatch as arrested to day. One of the prisoners has also been identified as having pawned some rings the day after the murder, and Lehman's father has identified the rings.

The names of the prisoners are: Mathias Sku-pinsky and Blaes Skupinsky. A third man, named John Kaeser, is still at large (See Pailadelphia

At Boylestown, Pa., a man calling himself Fran-cis Scavinta, from Trumbull County, Onio, shot cis Scavinta, from Trumbull County, Oaio, shot himself this afternoon. He had arrived there from Fishersville by stage, having left at that place a horse and wagon. He said he had been roobed of

Death of Ald. Tiffany, of Buffalo, &c.

Denth of Aid. Tillany, of Bullalo. &c.

Buyrato, Wednesday. Feb. 11, 1852.

L. F. Tiffany, President of the Pratt Bank, and Alderman of the city, died this morning from the effects of injuries sustained by falling on a sippery sidewalk. He was about 40 years of age, and would have been the Whig candidate for Mayor at the coming effection.

The weather here is mild as spring.

The Southern Mail-Maryland Legislature, &c. BALTIMORE, Weenesday, Feb. 11, 1852.

The Southern mail brings nothing beyond Wash-

gton to night. The Maryland Senate, to-day, confirmed the ap-continent of Judge Legrand as Chief Justice of the ate. The \$19,000 forfeited bail of Gen. Chaplin has become the subject of inquiry by the Maryland Legislature. No one seems to know what has become of it.

The Maine Liquor Law in Rhode Island.

The Maine liquor law, which was defeated in the House on the 30th ult., has passed the Senate, with an amendment submitting the question to a vote of the reconhe people.
The vote in the Senate stood, Yeas, 16: Nays, 15.

The vote in the Senate stood, They will be a supported in its favor, and five 'Democrats' and three Whigs against it. The bill from the Senate in favor of abolishing capital punishment was debated in the House yesterday, and the vote will probably be taken to-day. It is generally supposed that it will pass.

Rise in the Hudson at Albany-The Canal

Rise in the Hudson at Albany—The Canal Contracts.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1852.

The water is steadily rising and apprehensions are felt that it will cover the docks in the morning.

On Monday next motions are to be argued at Fonda, before Judge Cady, for a mandamus to compet the Canal Board to award certain contracts to a person named Yates, he being the lowest responsible bidder therefor, and the contracts having been awarded to other parties. The arguments on the part of the relator are to be made by N. Hall, Jr., who will probably be assisted by J. C. Spencer, Esq.

Marine Disaster.

Bridgerent, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1852.

A vessel has bilged on Stratford Point, but we have been unable to learn her name and particulars tonight. Markets-Reported by Tele

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1852.

FLOUR has advanced to \$339, and is in active demand, but sellers are bolding off for the news by the Pacific. Heavy sales of Provisions have been made at full prices. Exchange is more plentiful, and is drooping. Freights are tending upward—flour to Orleans is 60c. The River is rising, and there is an ample quantity of water.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1852.

Sales were made here to-day of 150 hhds. Orleans Sugar at 445c., and Orleans Molassas, at 27, 220.

KOSSUTH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The following correspondence will explain

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Boston, Mass., /

Sire: I have the honor to introduce to you Mr. Erastus Hopkins, a Representative in the Legislature of this State, who is authorized to present to you a resolution adopted by the Government of Massachusetts.

Be pleased, Sir, to receive my assurances of the high personal regard which my fellow citizens entertain for you, and their devotion to the principles of liberty and national Sovereighty of which you are an honored representative and defender.

Mr. Hopkins will make known to you the universal desire of the Legislature to welcome you to the capital of Massachusetts.

I am, with high personal respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

To Governor Kossuth, of Hungary.

Pittsburgh, January, 26, 1852.

Excellency Honorable Erastus Hopkins has delivered to me your kind letter, and the rasolution adopted by the Government of Massachusetts, inviting me, in the name and behalf of the people of this Common wealth, to visit Boston during the present session of the Legislature.

Be pleased, Excellency, to receive and to express to the Legislature my most hearty thanks for the honor the Common wealth of Massachusetts—which I siways have admired for her steadfast adherence to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and for her successful endeavors to extend the benefits of education to all her subjects—has conferred in pon me. of education to all her subjects-has conferred I have the firm intention to avail myself of this

I have the firm intention to avail myself of this generous invitation before I leave the United Sates. Allow me also to express my high regards which I entertain for your Excellency, and my gratitude for the sentiments of justice and of enlightened statesmanship expounded by your Excellency's message, ever dear to the heart of my nation.

Those principles which you advocate, adopted by the different States of the Union, will give the weight to the United States in the councils of matters, which is due to their power, and would free

tions, which is due to their power, and would free my country and the old Continent.

I am, with high personal respect, Excellency, your obedient servant.

L. Kosseth.

To his Excellency Gov. Geo. S. Bourwell.

Fatal Affray. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 11 1852. In Cumberland, Md, a fatal affray occurred to day between two citizens named Swan and Sprigg, on account of some newspaper publication. Sprigg shot Swan dead.

Another Fugitive Slave sentback to Maryland Our reporters in the Law and Police Departments send us the following sketch of the cap

ture of a Fugitive Slave in this City:

U. S. Commissioner's Office—Before Commissioner Morton.—Fugitive from Slavery Case—A colored man who has resided in New-York since 1844, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Jonathan Pinckney, of Aune Arundei County, Maryland, charging that the said man, whom he designated as James Tasker, owes the said Pinckney service and labor—that he escaped from said Anne Arundel County in 1844, and asking that the said Tasker be restored to him.

On being brought before the Commissioner he ac-

on being brought before the Commissioner he acknowledged having been the glave of Mr. Pinckney, and the Commissioner consequently gave a certificate, under the Fugitive Slave Law, to the owner, who demanded the aid of the United States Marshal in restoring him to Anne Arundel County, and he was returned to Maryland in the afternoon, in custody of Mr. Talimadge, Jr. Deputy Marshal.

The man has gone in New-York by the name of James Thomas. He is about 38 years of age. He has a wife here, whom he has not lived with for about three years, he says, she having left him, and three children, one of whom lives at service at the corner of Church and Chambers-sts, and whom he appeared, previous to going, very desirous to see. He married his wife in Maryland seventeen years ago, and she, being a free woman, followed him hither. They have had eleven children.

Thomas has been in the habit of working, principally, at the druggist store fof Battelle & Cs. and was going to his work, he said, in the morning, when he was arrested by two police officers, on a charge of stealing tea and coffee, and conveyed to the Tombs, and afterward brought up on this complaint. He says his wife threatened to give notice to his owner as to his whereabouts.

He says his wife threatened to give notice to his

He says his wife threatened to give notice to his owner as to his whereabouts.

The matter was kept very still at the Marshal's and Commissioner's Office, and nothing transpired in regard to it till late in the atternoon. He was taken off in his old working ciothes, and we should think, from the request he made that his children should be informed of what had become of him, and hoping that they would still call him father, that he saw no person of his acquaintance or of his color after his arrest.

Our Police Reporter gives the following version.

Our Police Reporter gives the following version Our Police Reporter gives the following version of the same story:

FUDITIVE SLAVE CASE—His Return to Maryland,

On the evening of Sunday, the 1st inst, Sergeant Martin, of the Vith Ward Police, while on duty in Elizabeth-st, was attracted to a house at the corner of Mott st. by hearing two persons engaged in a violent quarrel. On going in he saw a colored man beating his wife in a shameful manner, and he at once arrested him. While taking him to the Station House, the woman, who accompanied them, being very argry, said, "Jim, you know I have you in my power. You know that you escaped from your master in Maryland several years ago," coupled with other expressions to the same effect.

master in Maryland several years ago," coupled with other expressions to the same effect.

These remarks led the officer to believe that his prisoner, who gave his name as James H. Thomas, was a Fugitive Slave, and after securing him at the Station-House he repaired to his place of residence to obtain an interview with the wife, or, as she afterward turned out to be, the mistress of the prisoner. From her he learned that Thomas, several excess of from his master. Jonathan Pinckoner. From her he learned that I homas, several years ago, escaped from his master, Jonathan Pinckney, of Annapolis, Md., and that he was now engaged as porter in the store of Battelle & Renwick, commission merchants, No. 163 Front st. The following morning the prisoner was taken before Justice Osborne, but, the complainant failing to appear,

tice Osborne, but, the complainant failing to appear, he was set at liberty.

Sergt. Martin, soon after this, wrote to Mr. Pinckney, describing Thomas as accurately as he was able to do, and narrated to him the information he had obtained. He soon received an answer to this letter, in which Mr. Pinckney stated that on the 27th of May, 1844, James Tasker and two other of his slaves escaped from his plantation, and since, that time he has never heard of them, but from the description given of Thomas, he was led to believe that he was the slave Tasker. A few days since Mr. Pinckney forwarded a telegraphic dispatch to the officer, requesting him to acrest Thomas and detain him until he (Pinckney) could reach New-York. Capt. Brennan and officer Martin then, after some trouble, ascertained that Thomas lived in Carysticst., where they finally succeeded in getting him, which had scarcely been done, when Mr. Pinckney arrived, and, on being shown the prisoner, immediately identified him as the slave James Tasker.

distely identified from as the slave James I asker. The latter appeared quite pleased at seeing his master, owned up at once, and expressed a perfect willingness to accompany him to his old home. He was then taken before a Commissioner, who prepared the necessary papers, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he, accompanied by his muster and Sergeant Martin, started for the State of Maryland.

DISGRACEFUL "DEMOCRATIC" SKIRMISH .-Lieut. Gov. Burns, of Wisconsin, and Bediah Brown, editor of The Mulison Democrat, had a regular set to on the 20th uit , in the store of Mr. Cassius Fairchild, at Madison. A letter from Madison

Mr. Burns struck the first blow, and Mr. Brown, Mr. Burns struck the first blow, and Mr Brown, in attempting to gouge out one of the Lieut. Governor's eyes, got his digit into the Governor's mouth, and die not readily get it eut again, but while thus confined he used it as a pivot around which his fingers circumgyrated, leaving the well-defined marks of his nails upon the Governor's face. Mr. Brown's cheek tone was broken, in the fight, but whether from a blow of his antagonist, or from striking against the iron bar of the show-case, as Mr. Burns put his head through the window to give him a little fresh air, is not known. After they had exercised in this manner a few minutes, Mr. Fairchild interfered, and, taking the President of the Senate by the button, signified that, in his opinion, he had done all and, taking the President of the Schall of the standard that could properly be done at that time, and the warm embrace of the old friends was immediately ended. Mr. Brown was considerably hurt—Mr. Burns received some tail scratches, but no other

False Pretenses—Passing Worthless Checks.—A young man named John S. Gorden was yesterday arrested for passing a worthless check for \$15, on the Tradesmen's Bank, signed by himself, at the establishment of Brooks & Brothers. Clothiers, corner of Catharine and Cherry-sts. This fellow, some months since, defrauded a firm in Pearl-st. out of \$92,"by representing that he was a merchant from Dayton, Ohio, and had come on to purchase goods and was expecting a large lot of pork on, which he had for sale. He has been for some time past in the habit of visiting tailors, hatters, and other establishments, for the purpose of purchasing and passing off his worthless checks. Another check for \$15, of his getting up, was yesterday brought to the Lower Police Court. Persons who have been taken in by this fellow, will do well to call at the Police Court, and make complaints against him. FALSE PRETENSES-PASSING WORTHLESS Masonic .- At the Annual Commence-

Masonic.—At the Annual Commencement, held in Albany, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Grand Royal Chapter of the State of New-York, for the year 1852: John L. Lewis, Penn Yan, M. E. H. Priest, Jas. W. Powell, New-York, M. E. D. C. H. Priest, John S. Perry, Troy, E. G. King: Sylvester Gilbert, Ogdensburgh, G. G. Scribe: Wim. Seymour, Albany, G. Treasurer; John O. Cole, Albany, G. Secretary: John Sown, Aurora, G. Chaplain: Wim. P. Mitchell, Albany, G. Marshall: J. Pierce, Albany, G. Tyler.

CITY ITEMS

The weather, which got up yester 127 in a rieden; fit of tears, went to vo cam and from leaving nothing but saud per sees earth and

reasel, which we stated in yesteriay's Evening Stillian to be nahore at Green with Point, is he willy sequence of the recent difficulty in navigating the dred passengers, who are probably more vexed and frightened than really hurt, for the steamer was in a perfectly safe position, with six feet of water about her at half tide, and was most lekely extricated from her awkward berth at high water in the afternoon, At the time the steamer struck, she was proceeding at a slow rate, the fog being very thick. The pilo; was apprehensive that he was near the main land, and, but a few moments before, had headed the boat a point more to the south, with the view to avoid danger on his starboard; but the precautions were too late. The frate the steamer was making had given the gale, which was blowing from the south. a fair chance to act against her side; and she had drifted, in the fog. nearer to the beach than any one had imagined. Those who left the boat to find as sistance, had some difficulty to grope their way to a settlement. But they at length succeeded, and reached Stamford in season to take the accommodation train from New-Haven, which being behind time, was luckily detained for the morning express trains from New-York to pass.

THE IRISH EXILES .- In the Board of Assistant Aldermen, last night, resolutions of sympa-thy with John Mitchel and Smith O'Brien were passed, and directed to be forwarded to the Con-

SIXTH-AV. RAILROAD .- The Company have made contracts for their cars, which are to be of the most approved kind with all the modern improvements.

ASYLUM FOR FRIENDLESS Boys .- It is said that the collection in aid of this excellent insti tution, at the anniversary meeting on Sunday night, amounted to more than \$1,100.

Bradbury's Festival last night at the Tabernacle was attended by an immense audience, in spite of the bad weather. We understand that the concert was highly successful, and that it will be repeated this evening, should the weather be fair.

NIBLO'S OPERA .- On account of the indisposition of Signora De Vries, Lucrezia was not played last evening. To night Maria di Rohan.

More Frauds .- We learn that a man who has had the control in this City of imported goods belonging to houses in Philadelphia and Boston, has been raising the wind by borrowing money upon the invoices instead of delivering the goods to LAUNCH .- Will be launched this after-

noon at 3 o'clock at Mr. Samuel Sneden's Yard at

Green Point, (weather permitting), the steamer City

of Hartford, of 1,000 tuns. She is to ply between this City and Hartford. THE LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL OF the Fourth Universalist (Rev. E. H. Chapin's) takes place this evening at the City Assembly Rooms, No 450 Broadway. Dodworth's Band will be present several addresses will be given, and it is hoped that the occasion will be one of hearty and rational en

FIRE .- About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in the large building No. 2 Gouv. erneur-lane, occupied by Butler & Walsh as a saw mill : by Charles Wheeler, liquor store, and Rober Penson, cooper. The Fire Department were promp Penson, cooper. The Fire Department were prompt, ly on the ground and soon succeeded in subduing the flames. The upper portion of the premises was pretty much destroyed by the fire, and two mules, used for driving the mill, were suffocated by the smoke. The lower part of the building was considerably damaged by water. The occupants of the premises being absent, our Reporter could not ascertain their loss.

CHARGE OF FRAUD-THE DROP GAME .-CHARGE OF FRAUD—THE DROP GAME.—A colored man named Henry Williams, residing at No. 155 Church-st, while walking through Warrenst. on Thursday evening was accosted by a noted character, named Joe Eldridge, who exhibited a wallet which he said he had just found, and which he stated he believed contained a large sum of money. The wallet was then opened and several bills were drawn out, each having somewhat the appearance of \$100 bank bills, but which were nothing but some business cards issued by a shoe maker in Anc.-st.

The finder stated to Williams that he was a stranger in town and was obliged to leave for Albany on the following morning and could not wait until a reward was offered for the wallet and its contents by the owner, and proposed to Williams to take the money and keep it until such reward should be offered, and give him what money he thought proper as his share of the coming reward. The negro cagerly assented to the proposition and, as he says, handed to him \$155 in gold coin and received the wallet in return; but soon after, ascertaining that he had purchased trash, made a complaint to Capt. Carpenter and Officer Raiph Patterson, who arrested Eldridge and took him before Justice Osborn who held him to bail to answer the charge. der stated to Williams that

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS. -Officer Col-RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Officer Collins, of the First Ward, yesterday arrested Nicholas Peters and his brother-in-law, Wm. Wreptka, keepers of a grocery at the corner of Ninth-av. and Twelfth-st., charged with receiving several barrels of flour belonging to Mr. Charles Powers, of No. 29 South-st., which were stolen on the 31st ult., from off pier No. 2, East River. The two men gave different statements as to the manner the flour came into their possession, and this fact led to the belief that they knew it to be stolen property when they received it. They were taken before Justice Osborne and committed to prison for examination.

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN INFANT. -- An inquest was yesterday held at No.27 Cornelia-st, upon the body of Adelia Banner, an infant thirteen months old, who died suddenly on Tuesday evening. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to its death by suffocation, occasioned by crying and holding its breath and not being able to regain it. A DARING RASCAL. -On Tuesday evening

some daring rascal thrust his hand through a pane of glass in the show-window of Edward Builer's jewelry store, No. 417 Pearl-st., and stole a gold lever hunting watch, worth \$95, with which he effected his escape before a clerk, who was in the store at the time, could get out of the door. He has not yet been arrested. Suicide.— A young lady named Drew, who resided in Twenty-fourth-st., near Tenth av, died on Tuesday afternoon, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, which she took for the purpose of destroying herself. After drinking the poison, she retired to bed, but her agony was so great that she was forced to reveal the fact to other members of the family, who immediately procured the attendance of several physicians, whose services, however, proved of no permanent benefit, as she soon died. She stated as a reason for committing the act, that she had been disappointed in accomplishing a certain object. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Theodore Arents, was yesterday arrested by Officer Mitchell, of the Fourth Ward, charged with stealing four clarionets, valued at \$75, the property of Frederick Meyering, residing at No. 191 Mott-st. Three of the instruments were recovered by the officer and the accused was taken before Justice Mountfort for examination. GRAND LARGENY .- A young man named

SCALDED TO DEATH .- The Coroner ves-SCALDED TO DEATH.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the house of Mrs. Jones, in
Forty-fourth-st, near Second-av., upon the body of
John Jones, a lad of four years of age, whose death
was caused by scalding. It appears that the child
was playing with some other children in the house
of a neighbor of Mrs. Jones's, and that it accidental
ly fell into a tub of boiling water, which was upol
the floor of the room, and dued from the effects of the
scalding it received about twenty-four beurs afterward. Verdict accordingly.

DISHONEST WATCHMAN. - Michael Kane, DISHONEST WATCHMAN.—Michael Kane, formerly a private watchman at the Astor House, was yesterday arrested by Officers Keefe and Devoe, of the Chief's Office, charged by Messrs. Coleman & Stetson with having at various times, stolen China and silver ware, together with other articles, to the value of several hundred dollars. The officers, on searching the apartments of the accused, found several pieces of the stolen property. Some of the salver were had been maked. Kans was taken be too the Mayor and committed to prison for small.

Ton Azrec CHILDREN.-The fane of these wonderful little folks has already reached Europe, as will be seen by the following letter from Me N S. Dodge, who was Secretary of the United State

Commission at the World's Fast.

No. 66 McDoucal st. N. Y., Jan. 27, 1852.

GENTERMEN. The really sincere desire I have due
the Azicc children in your charge should be must favorably and widely known to the thicking men of
the world, must be my applicate for troubling some THE STEAMER STATE OF MAINE -T

the world, must be my apology for troubling you with this letter.

As I have expressed to each of you in conversation, to I now desire to repeat in writing, that my thorough conviction is of the immeasurably greater importance they would assume in Europe than they ever can do in the United States. No matter now universally they may be visited here, nor how geaterally they may be united here, nor how geaterally they may be noticed in our newspapers, the only way to excite attention in regard to their attention is regard to their accounts.

rally they may be noticed in our newspapers. It is footby way to excite attention to regard to their Europe is to take them thither in person. It is for that they will be best studied, scientifically that they will be regarded with almost is finite expriesity, as originating, confirming, or dispelling to ories in regard to the origin of the human race. In their that their special claim upon the attention of physiologists will be recognized to its fallest extent.

Since I had the pleasure of first seeing these singular specimens of humanity, and of communicating my impressions in regard to them through The London Times. I have heard from London. These advices serve only to confirm what I expressed to root in conversation. Taken directly to London, introduced through friends to the Society of Arts (composed of the eleverest men in England), through the elitorist corps to the public, and through the Anterican Minister to Court, the fame of the Aziec children, their position as unique specimens of a lost rice of manhind, and their success, would, in my estimation, surpass all expectation and all precedent.

I have no interest in this matter, save that which is purely scientific, to which I may add the incentive which vour polite attention to me has given should indeed regret it as an irreparable loss to hymnan knowledge if one of these children and at debefore having been seen by the scientific mean of Strope.

Upon my return from Washington, where I must ge

before having been seen by the scientific and of a rope.

Upon my return from Washington, where I must go week after next, I shall do myself the pleasure be call upon you again. I shall probably returns to London in April. A letter addressed to me there, at No. 30 Regent-st. will always reach me. Whenever you shall conclude to make your trans-Atlantic visit, if you will give me notice beforehand, it will make me most happy to for ward your views in every way in my power.

I am, with sincere respect, gentlemen, Your obliged and ob't serv't, Messrs. Knox & Morris.

The avt of safe-making

SAFE MAKING .- The art of safe-making SAFE MAKING.—The art of safe-making has been carried to a higher state of perfection in the United States than in any other country. But it has reached its present position in America only after protracted and costly experiments. The most learned chemists have been called in to analyse and discover those substances which can most successfully resist the action of heat, and therefore prove the best non-conductors; the most ingenious mechanicians and inventors to construct locks which can neither be picked by a burglar's skill nor blo wn open by gunpowder; and the best mechanics to combine all these qualities in a convenient, economical, and besutiful safe. A composition has been discovered and patented (for which Herring secured the exclusive right for the State of New York to manufacture ard sell to be used in any part of the world,) through which fire of no intensity can pass. Jones and Hall have invented locks which even Hobbs himself has tried in vain to pick, or to open even with the keys;

have invented locks which even Hobbs himself has tried is vain to pick, or to open even with the keys; and Herring, with their aid, and his own vast experience for a long series of years, has sent forth his perfected Salamander—which is rightly named, for it can live in fire.

Within the secure and capacious inclosure of one of these magnificent safes are held whatever fruit our studies and travels for twenty-fire years have given us, still left. We can now hear the starting cry of our brave New-York firemen at the dead of night, and not think of the insecurity of our mental labors—humble as they are. And this tribute we felt due to Mr. Herring. [Herald of the Union.

[Advertisement.]—Notice to the Labores.—The Marine Insurance sales of Wet Linens will be continued at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grandst., for two days longer. Those who wish to take advantage of it will find pure Irish linea shirting, valued at 70 cents, sold at 30 and 35 cents per yard; damask table cloths, 10 4 wide, valued at 35 cents and sold at 30 cents per yard; birdseye diaper, valued at 32 cents and sold at 16 cents per yard. Also, a large invoice of French muslin de laines, embracing an assortment of spring patterns, invoiced at 35 and 40 cents and offered at 12 and 18 cents per yard all wool patterns of barege de laines, of the most brilliant chintz colors. (Paris challt) invoiced at 36 cents and offered at 12 and 18 cents per yard. The above goods being forced into the market in advance of the season, offers an advantage to those who wish to buy at a saving of more than 50 per cent. Ladies should remember this, as the spring is fast approaching, and the opportunity should not be rejected. [Advertisement]-Notice to THE LA-

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

We are asked to correct a statement in our Brooklyn news of yesterday morning, which states that the resolution appointing The Brooklyn Daily Journal a Corporation paper, was resoluted after having been passed. The vote was reconsidered, and on a division, the proposition was reaf-firmed by a vote of 13 to 5.

We are requested to say that Dr. Baird gives his next lecture at Brooklyn on Tuesday night of next week, and not on Tuesday night of

BOARD OF EDUCATION .- A Special Meet-DOARD OF E-BUCATION.—A Special Meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening, Cyrus P. Smith, President, in the Chair.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then entered into and resulted as follows:

President—Cyrus P. Smith. Vice-President—Dr.

Thorne: City Superintendent—S. L. Holmes; Clerk—H. Dean. The former messenger, C. H. Holmes, was responsibled.

—H. Dean. The former messenger, C. H. Holmes, was reappointed.

A report from the Teachers' Committee was read, recommending a form of monthly certificate for all the children in the public schools, and that 10,000 conics be printed. Adopted.

The Committee of Fourteen, appointed at the last meeting to prepare estimates for the amount of money necessary for the ensuing year, reported as follows:

Total \$57,30

The sum of \$700 was added to the first item \$6,000 deducted from the second, and \$5,000 from the third, and as amended the report was adopted and referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to present the same to the Common Council.

THE FIRE LAW.—At a special meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday evening, coavened for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the "Fire Law," as it is called, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, being explanatory of the action of the Board in regard thereto:

Whereas, The Legislature at its Session, in 1851, pursed certain acts fully authorizing the Common Council to lay out, extend and establish the so called Fire Lunts, within building may not be erected, except in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinances of said Commen Council.

as may be prescribed by ordinances of said Commen Council.

And Whereas. The said/Common Council, has, in accordance with said power, ind out or authorized all such districts as have been applied for in accordance with said authority, and have passed and established ordinances of the same, of such a character, as in their judgment seems equitable and just.

Resolved That this Common Council deem any further action on this subject by the State Legislature unascessary, imasmuch as this Board has all the power necessary to reach the matter now ponding before the Legislature. That our rapresentatives in the State Legislature be respectfully requested to oppose the passage of a law sow reading before and Legislature, entitled an act to exabinh Fire Limits, and for the more effectual prevention of free in the City of Brooklyn, and all action of a similar naives in the Gray of this Board furnish each of the representatives with a copy of the foregoing praamble and resolutions, at an early a day as pozsible.

APPORTIONMENT OF TAXES .- In the Com-APPORTIONMENT OF TAXES.—In the Common Council on Tuesday night, the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution relative to the cost of grades in Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, reported in favor of directing the Law Committee to report an act authorizing the amount to be raised. The amount expended in 1849 and 1859 be raised. The amount to be expended in was \$45,075 97, and the amount to be expended in 1852—for which \$4,000 was raised on the whole City —shout \$4 265 78, making a total of \$9 341 75. The amount apportioned by the Street Commissioner was as follows:

as follows:
In the Seventh Ward. 3,985 97
In the Eighth Ward. 3,685 78
In the Ninth Ward. 400 60
In the Tenth Ward. 1,350 06 MOVEMENT OF LABORING MEN. - The day-

MOVEMENT OF LABORING MEN.— The day-laborers who are employed by the master masons, are about to demand an advance of wages, to com-mence on the lst of March. Their demand will be for 9 shillings per day, and it is to be made simulta-neously by all the members of the Laborers Union. Benevolent Society, who have appointed a Vigilant Committee to superintend the making of the de-mand.